

DR. EVAN'S SUCCESS

GREAT WORK IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Armstrong seeks to develop the mind by physical as well as mental activity, and at the same time afford the pupil an opportunity to decide upon the vocational course he will pursue in life. He begins practical life in the classroom, shops and laboratory, thereby laying a foundation for some useful trade or profession and equipping himself to put into execution practical ideas. As a large majority of those who attend this school do enter the higher institutions of life and its demands the technical requirements are such that considerable time is given to general culture. If the individual becomes inoculated with the germ of intellectual awakening improvement of self and environment is a certain sequence. The results of the efforts of the school in this direction during the few years of its existence plainly indicate the correctness of its methods.

The practicalness of the shops presupposes a definite amount of work having been done in the classroom, as it is from continual practical application of the theoretical conclusions that broader and more tangible conceptions of their many truths may be derived. The mathematics apart furnishing drill in reason is the laboratory for theories in logic and a basis for instruction in model making and elementary mechanics. The Physics Department offers a course in mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity, magnetism and steam engineering, the facilities at hand being ample for the application of such instruction. The electrical equipment is entirely modern and the engineering laboratory is equipped with engine indicators, steam gauges, water meters, engines, pumps, and oil-testing machinery.

The aim of manual training department is to have the pupil learn to produce while getting an educational start, as there comes a self-confidence and peculiar strength of character from the very fact of one's being able to create something. Then, again, he gets a relaxation from work that is wholly mental and incidentally secures a deal of information and discipline from the informal course of shop economics.

The course in woodwork is a continuation of the practice engaged in while attending the graded schools. Such articles as tables, chairs, bookcases, tabourets, etc., are constructed. The boy is given some latitude in original design and has some experience in the use of wood-turning and pattern-making machinery and in finishing with stains and varnishes.

Forge work embraces the study of forge construction, making of forge fires, drawing and bending, welding, tool-dressing and tempering. Various household forms are made, such as andirons, fire sets, flower stands, etc. The continuation of the course in the machine shop leads to the study of tool work on the lathe, drill press and planer. As the pupil advances he learns to cut gear, make taps, overhaul and repair machinery, construct engines and other machines and apparatus needed in shops.

Domestic art occupies a large portion of the building and has grown to be one of the most important divisions for girls. Plain sewing is succeeded by dressmaking, which includes a study of fabrics, cutting, fitting, draughting, artistic and hygienic principles of dress, harmony of color, and dyeing. The millinery section is thoroughly equipped and gives splendid concrete results.

The spirit of every Armstrong pupil is not only that of an earnest seeker after knowledge, but also that of an inquirer as to the methods to impart knowledge to others. To attain this end the course in industrial pedagogy embraces the various intellectual processes, the history of education, school management, under various conditions, and by a series of exercises it is shown the industries may be made an interesting and vital part of the public school curriculum, lending themselves easily to educational processes and correlating with the regular work in language, history and arithmetic.

Perhaps the largest opportunity for colored youth to equip himself with a marketable education is provided in the District of Columbia by a wise and generous Congress. In addition to the splendid graded schools there is provided two secondary schools, one for purely academic instruction (The M Street High School) and one for preparing the children of the plain people for useful pursuits in life. The success of the latter institution under the wise direction of its founder, Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans, has been little short of a marvel when the opposition it encountered among the *Thinkers* of the race, so numerous in Washington, is taken into consideration.

Despite criticism, opposition and even slander, the institution has grown in the confidence of the people of both races not only in this city but throughout the states. Its graduates may be found in the schoolrooms of the Southland, in governmental service in the machine and pattern shops of the United States Navy Yards and in domestic service of the highest kind.

In short, Armstrong is the school designed for the children of the plain people, not for those who wish to bluff their way through the world as leaders on a bare diploma and who are content to do all the thinking and acting for the rest of their race, provided the masses furnish them with food, clothing and shelter of the best sort.

THE JAMESTOWN NEGRO EXHIBIT.

With the reorganization of the committee in charge of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, the success of the remarkable and uplifting enterprise is assured. President Roosevelt and Congress have given it their hearty approval, as is evidenced by the appropriation of \$100,000 in its interest. The work is in splendid hands. The managers are all very well known and they enjoy the fullest confidence of the people of the country. Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, the chairman of the Executive Committee, has had a large experience in exposition matters, having had charge of the special Negro exhibit at Paris in 1900, and again at would be like unto "carrying coals to in 1901. The displays made on these occasions were highly creditable to the Negro and stamped Mr. Calloway as a man of rare energy, industry and resourcefulness. Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, the secretary and treasurer, is not less well known, being an expert accountant and business man of conspicuous ability. Mr. Giles B. Jackson, the director-general, has been in the harness from the beginning, and to eulogize him here would be like unto "carrying coals to Newcastle." Mrs. A. M. Curtis, the fiscal agent, will be remembered for her excellent work at Chicago and St. Louis, and in other connections helpful to the race.

The busy staff, now occupied in the preliminary work at Washington, also includes Mr. R. W. Thompson, the well-known correspondent, who is assisting as special agent; Mr. T. Arnold Hill, chief clerk; Mrs. Ruby Hughes, Mrs. John C. Keelan, Mrs. Mattie E. Tyler, Misses Frances B. Spencer, Susie R. Hamilton and Nannie B. Jackson, clerks and stenographers; Mr. W. T. Ferguson, formerly of the Census Office, as assistant accountant. In short time the headquarters will be moved to Norfolk, to be in close touch with the actual installing of the exhibit, which already gives evidence of being a distinct triumph for the race. The best people of the land are extending their encouragement, and the reports from the field agents are of the most reassuring character. Whatever may have been the view of many heretofore as to the advisability of a separate exhibit, the leaders and the masses are now a unit on the proposition that since an exhibit has been planned in the name of the race, and is to go on to completion, the only logical thing to do is for all to put their shoulders to the wheel and make it the success it ought to be.

The Negro Exhibit at Jamestown spells opportunity for the colored people of this country, and we shall be guilty of the grossest negligence if we fail to improve it to the utmost.

AN AUTOGRAPH

For The Bee.
"Sincerely yours," and just beneath,
Your name. The thought then came to me,
Sweet as the first white rose's breath,
"I have a friend, a friend in thee."

If this be true, and true it is,
For thou art truth, thyself so true,
I need no more to make my bliss
As pure as Heaven's ethereal blue.

Why should I care for wealth and fame?
Poor bubbles these of empty air;
From all I turn to thy dear name,
And find enduring substance there.

The world may pass and heed me not,
Its sweetest smiles to others lend;
My solace is this cheering thought,
Yes, this alone, thou art my friend.
J. H. Gray.

MR. THOMPSON.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, but who has been stationed at Louisville, Ky., is now connected with the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Thompson is one of the best-known writers in this country, and a man widely known among the members of the press. Mr. Thompson is no doubt an acquisition to the Jamestown Exposition.

What I Saw And Heard

I never had so much fun in all my life as I did at the last session of the Cardozo trial last week. I saw an anxious look on the faces of his admirers and many of them made themselves ridiculous. I would have adopted different tactics. I would have asked the Board of Education for leniency. A fight is good sometimes but when you find that the facts are against you, you must resort to other methods.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers was present and sat with a dignified air. He never said a word during the proceedings of the trial, but at its conclusion he gave the usual bluff by asserting that the people would carry the case to court. So far as the people are concerned, they will not contribute one cent. The people of this city are interested in their schools and they will not indorse anything that looks like rebellion.

I must say that some of the sweetest looking young ladies in the city and schools were present at this trial. Many of them had on their best attire.

Admiral Baird sat with a dignified air

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

The friends of Mr. E. P. McCabe, of Chicago, sympathize with the family in the recent bereavement caused by the death of his daughter, Miss Edwina McCabe.

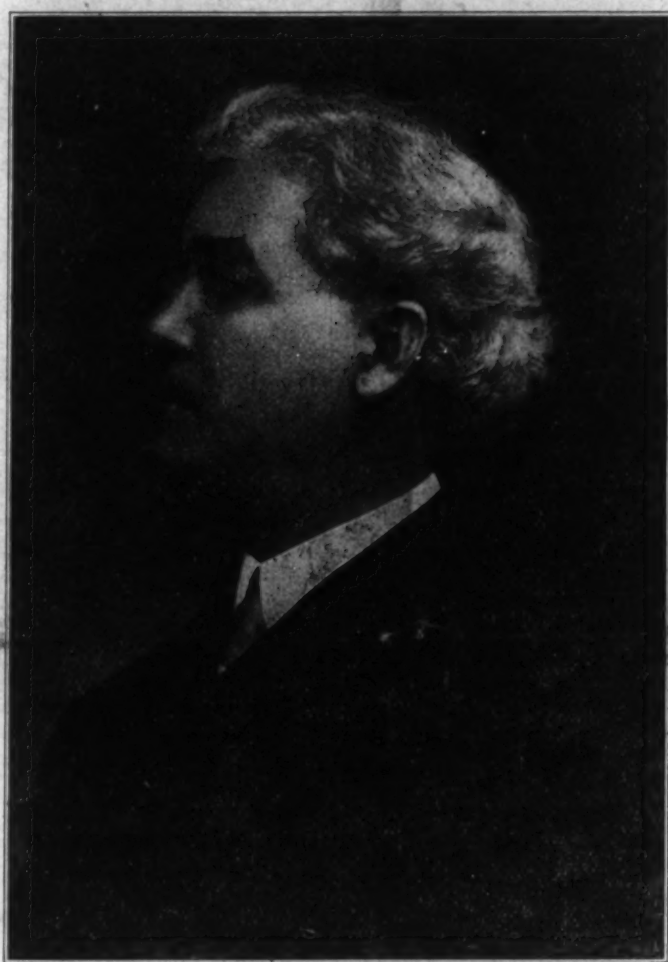
The speech of Mr. Carnegie, entitled "Pacific Arbitration," delivered at St. Andrew's University, Aberdeen, in Berlin, has been translated into German.

Ex-Senator James L. Pughly who had been seriously ill at his home on R street for some time, died last Saturday night.

It is stated that there will be no color-line drawn by the Postoffice Department in the matter of colored and white railway mail clerks working together on the same cars.

The post of Fort Washackie, in Wyoming, is to be abandoned the first of next May.

Nearly the entire business district of the mining town of Preacher, Wise county, Va., was destroyed by fire last Sunday.



DR. W. BRUCE EVANS, PRINCIPAL OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

while Captain Oyster gave looks of determination. He never loses his head. He had a smile that would not come off. He meant to give the accused all the time he wanted.

I want to say to those who claim to be interested in Mr. Cardozo that he has lost. He might as well look for another occupation.

The Trinity Baptist Church will be in its new quarters in a few weeks. The several clubs are working hard. One of the most liberal members of the Trinity is Mrs. Willis Jones. He never fails to come forward with financial aid when he is requested to do so.

My friend James O. Holmes is doing well. He has the only hotel in South Washington. You can be well accommodated when you patronize his place of business. If you want a first-class meal you should not fail to call at the Holmes hotel.

I shall be glad to see the two Masonic bodies united. There is no cause for spending so much money to test who has the right to exist.

Rumor has it that the Board of Education will investigate certain existing rumors. Where there is so much smoke there is some fire.

FAIRPLAY.

DEATH OF MR. LANKFORD.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, the noted architect and builder and his brother, who is from one of the oldest, most noted, and high standing families of Missouri, were called home to attend the funeral of their father, Anderson Lankford, who was seventy years old, leaving a family of ten children, all of whom are of age, and of the highest standing along business and professional lines, in the several different states and communities in which they live. They all were at their father's funeral with the exception of one sister, who lived in Texas, and was very sick at the time of their father's death. While the past year, because of clashing death. He was a very conservative business man and left quite an estate to be divided among the children.

dayn light.
After being absent six years from Suffolk, Va., Ben. Jackson, colored, returned from Philadelphia this week to find his wife, Mary Jackson, who thought that he was dead, married to Will Nicholson.

The American steamer City of Para, which had on board 1,000 rifles for Amalapa, Honduras, was lately overhauled by a Nicaraguan gunboat, which seized the rifles.

While policemen were searching the rooms occupied by a student at har-caused the death of five and injured six.

Wendell P. Garrison, who died recently, was the third son of William Lloyd Garrison.

Dr. J. E. Shephard, of Durham, N. C., who left some days ago for London, will be gone four months. Professor McCrtry, of North Carolina, accompanied Dr. Shephard.

Mr. W. H. Screven, of Savannah, Ga., who was appointed lately in the Post-office, arrived in this city last week.

The St. Luke Organization is preparing for the regular Easter services.

The husband of Madame Selika, Signor Velosko, at one time prominent as a baritone singer, is said to be a paralytic.

The type changed the name of the Portsmouth (Va.) Star, on the fourth page of the last issue, to "Sta"—thus giving a new word to the English language, meaning a new illuminator. Bishop Smith spent last Sunday in New York, and assisted in the rally at Zion Church.

BEN. TILLMAN.

During these cold and dull days the people like to read funny stories as well as funny speeches. There is no man in the country who can make people laugh more than Ben. Tillman. In Baltimore last week at the Lyric Theater Tillman was booked to lecture. There were about 950 people present. Other papers state that only 900 people were present, and one-half of these were women and children. Mr. Tillman advanced to the

platform in pure Southern style and among other things he said:

"In South Carolina all white women and all decent white men observe the color line. The Southern people stand today as they have since 1865—like a stone wall for Anglo-Saxon civilization." A voice from the gallery wanted to know how the Anglo-Saxon treated the Irish.

"Wait till I'm through and I will answer you," said the Senator, but changed his mind and replied:

"The Irish have been made the victims of cruelty. I hope the time will come when they will have equal liberty with Anglo-Saxon—no more, no less. But I have not come here to discuss that question, but the negro question," he concluded.

The questioner persisted in interrupting, and there were frequent cries of "put him out! Put him out!"

"There are 9,000,000 negroes in the United States," the Senator continued. "Their sole hope and purpose is to force upon us political, and finally social, equality with the mixture of the races. Many States had laws against the intermarriages of the races, but they were repealed. I don't know that you have such a law." (Cries of "Oh, yes we have!")

"With political control lodged in the negro's hands, what is to prevent the social equality?"

"We settled the Indian problem by driving them back and taking their land. We settled the Mongolian problem by Chinese exclusion. The same thing will be repeated with the Japanese. Then came the acquisition of the Malay with the Philippines. Did we give the Filipino a vote? We settled him in accordance with the wishes of selfish white men there, who want to exploit him. We have treated every race in the interest of the white man and it was only to the negro we said, 'Oh, come to my bosom!'"

"I Abhor Slavery."

"I abhor slavery. It's dead and I'm glad of it. I'm ready for the negro to have life and liberty, but when we come to the pursuit of happiness, I am not willing for his vote to kill mine and his happiness to ruin mine."

"South Carolina and Mississippi are never going to be ruled by the black man, for history has never shown us a white race ruled by a negro race. We don't propose to break the rule in the South. Negroes in history have always been the burdenbearers. The negro has never built himself a city or a written language. If you tell me the negro is the equal of the white man I'll say that history tells you you are a liar."

"They say: 'Educate the negro and he will be a white man in all save color.' No; the negro has not the moral fiber in him."

"Education won't make a white man out of the negro. Give him life and liberty and as much happiness as he can get without touching mine. We must be careful not to overeducate him. We have some whites who are overeducated."

"I've talked to you nearly two hours and hope I haven't left you so much in ignorance as you were."

"Your burden is hard enough, but it is life and death with us in South Carolina. We are resolved to transmit to our children a government where white men will rule as long as grass grows and water runs."

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. work is arousing considerable enthusiasm. The headquarters, corner U and Twelfth streets, is nightly crowded with committeemen arranging for their canvass, which will be started April 7, to raise \$25,000 to secure Mr. Rockefeller's conditional offer of the same amount.

The Big Men's Meetings every Sunday are productive of good results, and attended by immense crowds of men; 19 men were converted last Sunday.

Commissioner Henry B. McFarland addresses the men Sunday on the subject, "The Victorious Life." Mr. Clarence Cameron White, our violin virtuoso, will render several selections and the famous "Temple Quartette" will sing these numbers are three exceptionally strong attractions, and the True Reformers' Hall will doubtless be taxed to its utmost capacity.

Mrs. Mary Wray, says the Seattle Republican, celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary the twenty-fifth of last month. Mrs. Wray was born in Virginia, and is the widow of Rev. R. Wray, of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wray is now residing at 3030 Midvale avenue, Fremont, Washington.

The preacher who claims that it is sacrilegious because some secret society men handle the Bible is more righteous than our Blessed Lord, who ate with sinners.

READ THE BEE.

Defies The Marshall

In years gone by there never was any color line drawn at the lunch counter in the District Supreme Court House lunch room. It has only been in recent years. A few years prior to letting the lunch room out to certain classes of white people has this color prejudice and race discrimination shown itself. Prior to the death of Justice Broly a German woman served lunches to the court and other officials and the public, white and colored. No race discrimination ever showed itself. Justice E. M. Hewlett is no doubt the only member of the bar, colored, who has ever attempted to break up this race discrimination. About four years ago or perhaps less, a similar incident occurred in this lunch room that occurred a few days ago. Lawyer Hewlett reported the incident to the marshal and the result was the proprietor had to close down business because the majority of this proprietor's patronage consisted of colored patrons who discontinued patronizing this lunch room. Last week Lawyer Hewlett visited this lunch room with Attorney L. G. Gregory, one of the most scholarly and polished members of the local bar and asked to be served. The proprietress refused to serve these two members of the bar, whereupon Mr. Hewlett sent the following letter to the United States Marshal, Palmer:

March 6, 1907.

Hon. Aulick Palmer, U. S. Marshal.
Dear Sir:—I am forced to again complain of my treatment by the proprietor of the lunch room under the Court House. Mr. L. G. Gregory and I, both members of the bar, went to the lunch room today and gave our orders. I could hardly believe my ears when I was informed that we could not be served in the room set aside for members of the bar. In order that there might be no mistake I went to the lady in charge and she positively refused to serve us. Will you please inform her that she cannot discriminate in this way in the court lunch room.

Very Respectfully,

E. M. Hewlett.

In reply Mr. Palmer sent the following:

Department of Justice,
Marshal of the United States,
District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., Mar. 6, 1907.
Mr. E. M. Hewlett, 217 4½ street, N.W., City.

Sir:—
Replying to your letter of the 6th inst., I will state that the proprietress of the lunch room in the Court House has been informed that she can not make any discrimination in her service on account of color.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) Aulick Palmer,

U. S. Marshal.

In view of the above reply Mr. Hewlett went to the lunch room again and asked to be served and the answer was that she would give up the lunch room before she would serve him.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the proprietress to serve any colored member of the bar or any other colored person, the same day that Mr. Hewlett was refused and every day subsequent, certain colored members of the bar went to the lunch room and occupied seats that are set apart for them. It is also reported that a colored employe in the recorder of deeds' office severely criticized Mr. Hewlett for exercising his manhood rights and declared that he was satisfied and would continue to patronize this lunch room that discriminates against his people. Not only is it a fact that this colored individual continues to patronize this lunch room, but quite a number of colored members of the bar and certain colored clerks in the Pension Office. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the patrons of this lunch room, it is said, consist of colored people. This lunch room is upon government property, which is sustained by all the people who pay taxes and who are citizens of the District of Columbia. While there is a sign over the door of this particular room, "For Members of the Bar Only," any white person, man or woman, is permitted to occupy a seat at the table. During lunch hour which is from 12 to 2, or little after, colored members of the bar and other colored citizens, who are seen and heard every week and Sundays in the several lycums in this city in churches, pulpits and elsewhere preaching and speaking and denouncing race discrimination, may be seen seated at the lunch counter for colored people only. Race orators, politicians, lawyers, and doctors who about themselves hoarse in all public gatherings where colored people are, may be seen seated at a counter set apart for them. This lunch room must either serve colored patrons in all parts or quit business, is the dictum of the United States Marshal.

"BLACKIE'S" PRINCELY LIFE.

The \$40,000 Cat Accepts Luxuries as a Matter of Course.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—All over the world are people who are interested in the welfare of Blackie, the famous cat of this city, which has inherited a \$40,000 estate, lives in solitary grandeur in a large two-floor apartment, with 12 rooms to gambol in, and an attendant to care for him alone.

When his mate, Pinky, died a short time ago and Blackie inherited Pinky's share of the \$40,000 left to them both by their master, the late Benjamin F. Dilly of this city, the news was published and is still traveling.

Miss Addie Ruch, who is Blackie's attendant, and who receives a life



"Blackie," the \$40,000 Cat.

pension from the estate for caring for him, would have to engage several assistants if she put into practice all the suggestions she received in the scores of letters sent to Blackie and to her from all over the world, but she has paid no attention to any of them, and having brought Blackie up since he first opened his eyes, 16 years ago, she feels capable, she says, of doing what is best for him, and of making his life as long as it is possible for a cat to live. Already he is far older than most cats, and he seems to realize his unique position as a cat of inherited wealth, for he is stately and dignified, he does not lavish caresses upon anyone, not even his devoted attendant, Miss Ruch. Truth to tell, Blackie, as if he does not find comfort in riches, is a rather morose animal, and takes life far too seriously. Perhaps if he had to hustle for his meals like many cats who are heard at night singing their paeans of satisfaction, he might be happier.

Blackie sits up at table, has shrimps, Italian chestnuts and other dainties to eat, has fur-lined baskets in which to repose, and many cozy couches and soft chairs upon which to curl.

Imagine his scorn when a letter came from a western woman saying that what Blackie needed was a couple of kittens to play with—kittens which would romp up and down the room, pull his whiskers, pursue his tail, bite his ears and claw his nose. She even offered to furnish the kittens, and guaranteed that they would give him the time of his life.

Think of the curl of his nose when came a letter from a New York woman who, preparing to go abroad with her husband for some months, wrote offering to send her cat to keep Blackie company while she was away, and suggesting that, as her cat was a well-bred and highly-cultivated animal, Blackie would be pleased. Such presumption!

MAYOR ELECT OF PHILADELPHIA.

J. E. Reyburn Has Been a Member of Five Congresses.

Philadelphia.—John Edgar Reyburn, mayor elect of Philadelphia, was born



JOHN E. REYBURN.
(Newly Elected Mayor of Philadelphia.)

In New Carlisle, O., February 7, 1845, was educated by private tutor and at Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1870. He was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania in 1871, 1874, 1875 and 1876; was elected a member of the senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years in 1876 and reelected in 1880; was elected president pro tem. for the session of 1883; was reelected senator in 1884 and again elected in 1888. He was elected to congress in 1890 and was reelected to the five succeeding congresses.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelsor, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia, commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 15th day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of \$800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated \$100,000 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her residence, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson,
528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit
Name of owner
P. O. Address
Remarks
Value of Article

GIVES BIG FARM TO NIECE.

Relatives and Church in Controversy Over Property Worth \$50,000.

Champaign, Ill.—The village of Homer in the southern part of this county, is excited over the extraordinary gift made by Josiah Gorham, an aged resident of that place to his niece and housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Pyatt, the gift being his entire property, consisting of 320 acres of land, valued at \$175 an acre. Mrs. Pyatt will have a hard time retaining the gift, however, as Gorham's son Henry, who lives in Champaign, has filed a suit in the circuit court, charging Mrs. Pyatt with obtaining the property by undue influence. It is only two months ago that the woman invited her aged uncle to come from Champaign, where he had been living with his son, to establish a home in the village of Homer, where she could care for him. He readily consented, as did the son, who, however, demanded a contract from her in regard to compensation. This was agreed to, but for some reason was never written out. Rev. O. K. Doney, a Christian minister, walked into the Citizens' bank at Homer and told the cashier, Perle Wiggins, who attended to the business affairs of Josiah Gorham, that Mr. Gorham had made over his farm to Mrs. Pyatt, who would devote a part of it to foreign missionary work in the Christian church. Wiggins communicated with the son, Henry Gorham, and the latter at once instituted suit. He will allege that the old man is incapable of attending to his own affairs, and that he did not know what he was doing.

GUN HAS PECULIAR HISTORY.

Cannon Once Owned by Russians Presents Growsome Record.

Seattle, Wash.—A gun of growsome history is the old cannon which occupies a post on the after-deck of the tug Favorite, which plies Puget sound.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.

F. H. KRAMER,
Florist and Decorator.
J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.

\$1.00—For Hire—\$1.00.

Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

guns have growsome histories, but the Russian cannon dates back to a time and place when atrocities were common. On account of its interesting history it will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909. Here is the story, as told by the sailors of Puget sound to the awe-stricken cabin boys:

When Russia owned Alaska the government was at Sitka, and the Russian cruiser Poltkovsky was the guardian of law and order. The Poltkovsky carried a complement of French cannon of the latest make, and was a formidable fighting craft. While on a voyage of exploration, in the neighborhood of what is now Valdez, the Indians attacked the crew, but were beaten off without much difficulty.

In the melee, however, two of the poltkovsky's sailors were killed, and it so happened that two Indians were captured. In revenge for the death of the sailors the captain of the warship ordered the captives tied to the mouth of the cannon and the cannon

Annual Christmas Announcement VOIGTE. MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, N rthwest

BETWEEN G&H.



Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, \$4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, \$3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but our prices have not been advanced in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, \$5.50 to \$1.00.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$50.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as \$5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.



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HOLMES' HOTEL,
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Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

Good Rooms and Lodging, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Comfortably

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James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

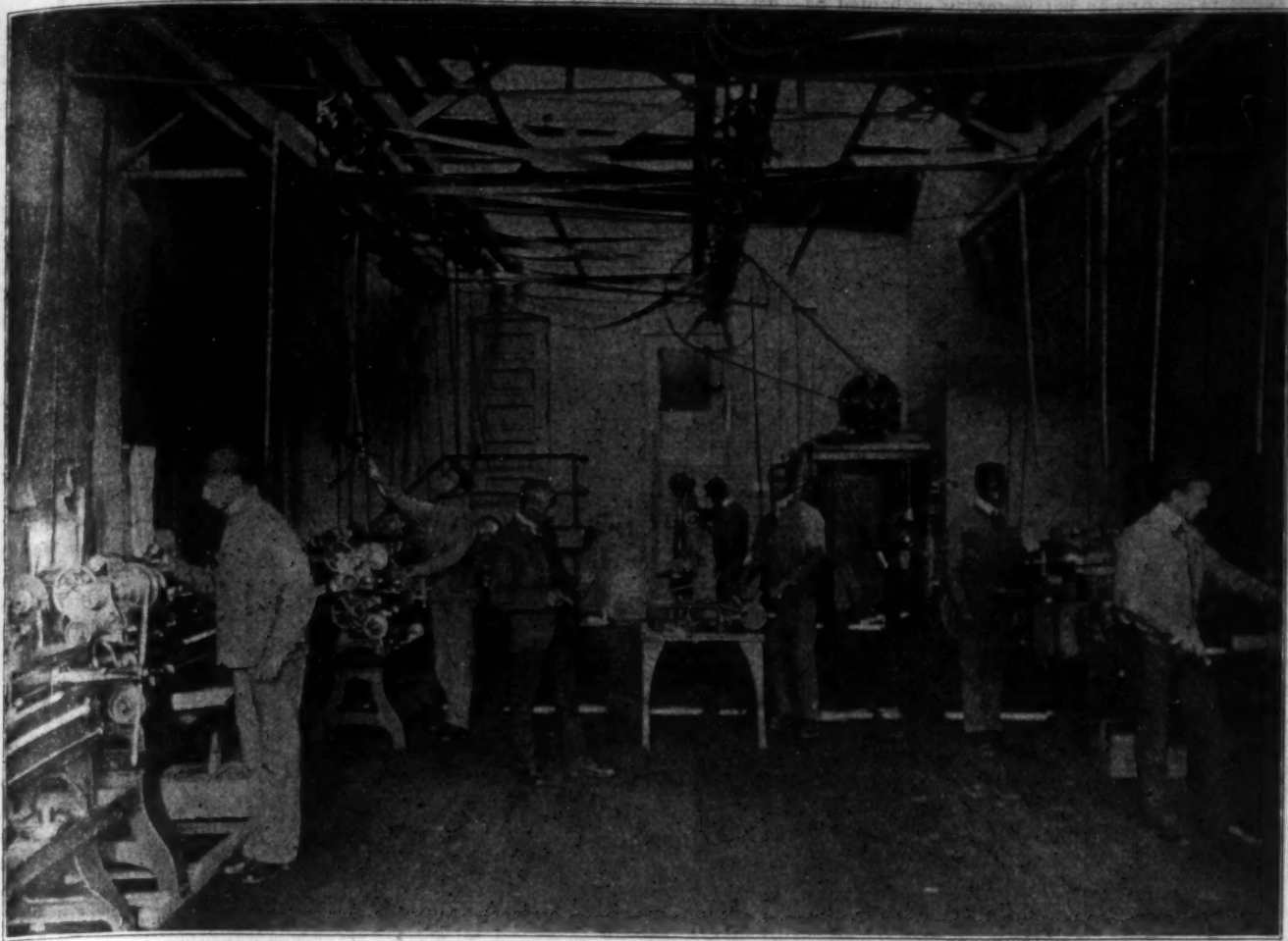
Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE

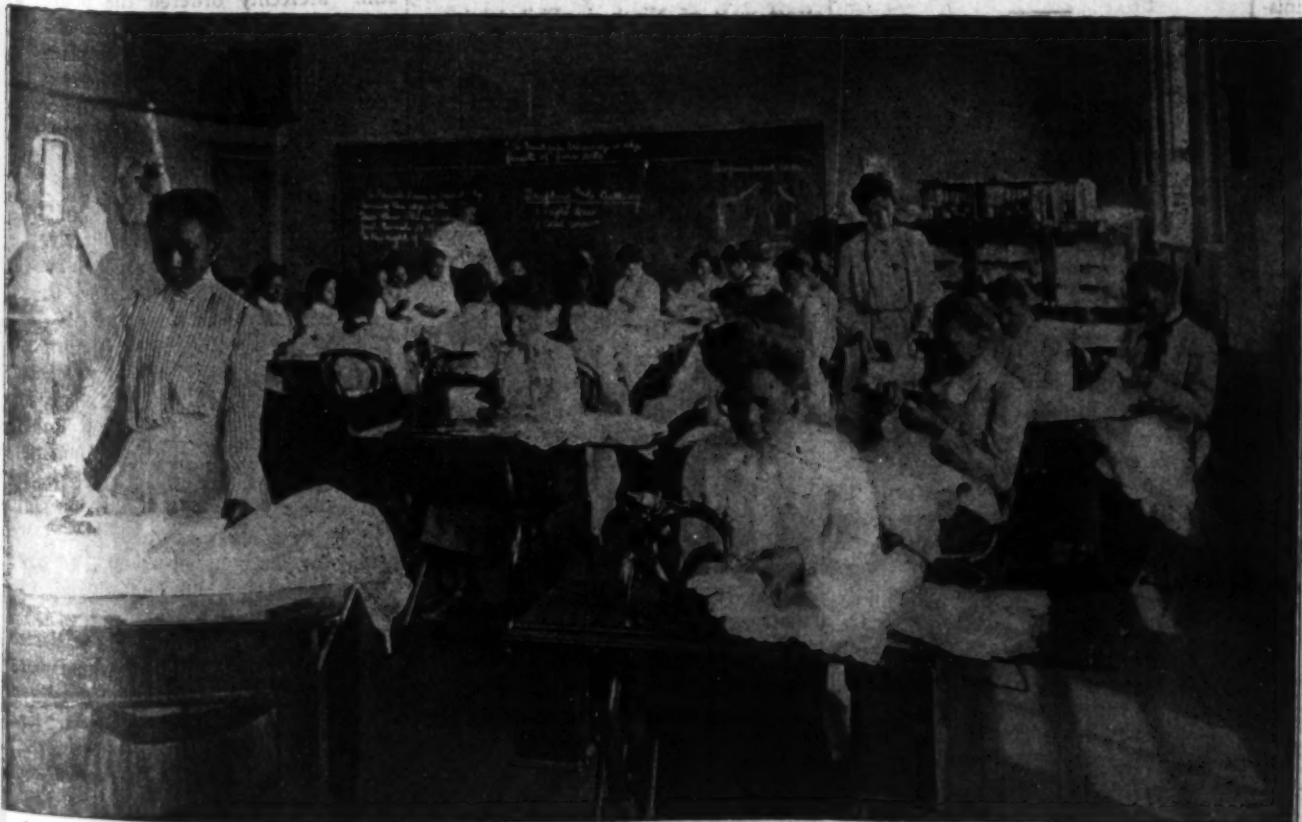
Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls in any square of the District of Columbia must reside in the D. C., according to the law that has been 75 per cent improved opinion of Corporation Council without consent of the Health Officer of the District.

The Cathedral of the P. E. Churchman man in this country. The Cathedral of the D. C. will be located at St. Al-produced by him during the last year of the D. C. on the Tennallytown road. It was \$6,794,000.000, while the R. I. man will be 500 feet long and of Gothic received \$2,130,000,000, and the true man style. \$1,200,000,000.



FORGING DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.



SEWING DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

DELPHIN M. DELMAS

SKETCH OF LEADING LAWYER OF THAW DEFENSE.

"Napoleon of the West Already Has Great Record in California—Has No Desire for Political Office—An Old-School Orator."

New York.—Delphin Michael Delmas was brought into the limelight of metropolitan life for the first time when he assumed active charge of the defense of Harry K. Thaw. Everything seemed to be against him. He was called upon to stay the tide of adverse circumstances that was jeopardizing the life of the young Pittsburg millionaire. Mr. Delmas was a stranger to many details of the practice in the New York courts. First he showed his daring by ruthlessly casting aside the debris of Thaw's case and arranging a campaign of his own. Then he won a point and surprised District Attorney Jerome by introducing testimony tending to show that Stanford White had threatened to kill Thaw.

Mr. Delmas is a "Napoleon" of the west in more senses than one. Those who know him best say he rather prides himself on his resemblance to the Corsican conqueror. There is a suggestion of Napoleon in the poise of his head, his profile and the shape of his temples. His facial resemblance to Napoleon is emphasized by his habit of wearing a pointed lock of hair over his forehead, like that seen in the portraits of the French emperor. His friends in San Francisco have twitted him on a story that he was, indeed, a descendant of Napoleon. Some Californians even believe that Mr. Delmas being of French extraction, there is some kinship between the two men. When the story



DELPHIN M. DELMAS.
(California Lawyer Who Is Conducting Defense of Harry Thaw.)

is mentioned to him, the lawyer assumes an air of gentle deprecation. The most striking of his mannerisms are his flowing gestures and a habit of looking at a witness or into the jury box with his head bent forward and his eyes cast upward. He has a habit of holding his eyeglasses in his hand while gesturing. As he throws forward his head and turns up his eyes he raises his glasses horizontally and looks across them, forming a picture that is distinctive and striking.

Mr. Delmas is 53 years old and practiced law in California for thirty-odd years. Most of his practice has been in civil cases, and some consider him at his best in that branch of his profession. The suit which carried his fame all over the country was the contest over the millions of the late Senator Fair. He represented the contestant, Mrs. Craven, and met one of his infrequent defeats. He also defended a libel suit against Claus Spreckels and was recently sought for the position of general counsel of the Southern Pacific railway, but declined.

While he never posed as a criminal lawyer, some of his greatest victories have been won in such cases. He has had 16 clients accused of homicide, and all have been acquitted.

Mr. Delmas belongs to the Chesterfieldian type of man. His suave speech, rounded gestures and measured periods, all framed in "fine English," impressed those who have seen him at the Thaw trial. Californians said they had helped to make him famous on the Pacific coast.

The law seems to be a consuming passion of his life. Next to that he is a shrewd financier. His love of retirement has been emphasized in recent years, since a personal episode in his life made public in San Francisco. Much of his leisure was spent at his country home near San Francisco. He delights in books, and is an omnivorous reader. Political position has no allurements for him. He is in demand as a speaker at banquets and other public functions. On these occasions, however, his attitude is distinctly a dignified and courtly one.

To his skill in the examination of witnesses he is said to add the gift of eloquent argument, in which incisive analysis of evidence is mingled with oratory of a sort that appeals to the emotions. He belongs to the old school of orators, as distinguished from the strenuous, the casual and the colloquial speakers in the more modern fashion. Yet, as one of his acquaintances said last week: "When Delmas wants to be sarcastic his words are like vitriol in a cup of honey."

His fee, according to the estimates of eastern lawyers who know Mr. Delmas' abilities, cannot be far short of \$100,000.

WOMAN IS LAND BOOMER.

Former School Teacher Makes Success of New Vocation.

Sioux City, Ia.—Miss Ella A. Hawkins of this city is a woman who left the school room for the real estate business and has made a remarkable success of it. Miss Hawkins is well acquainted with South Dakota, having taught school in the town of Spink in that state and later been a principal in the Sioux city public schools. She became interested in real estate in a small way, and, meeting with success, she later turned her attention to large deals in Dakota lands. Her first sale was a farm at the end of a 20-mile drive in the heart of South Dakota. A year ago she went into partnership with her



MISS ELLA A. HAWKINS.
(She Has Made a Remarkable Success as a South Dakota Land Boomer.)

brother and another man, and while her duties are connected with the office in the main, she is able to go out and make a sale as quickly and with as much ease as some of the veterans in that line of work. Miss Hawkins says that the majority of her customers come from Illinois and Iowa, and her enthusiasm over the future of the Dakotas is such that she has no trouble at all in making sales.

STONE RESEMBLES SPHINX.

Odd Formation of Rock Near City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Residents of this city need not travel to Egypt to view the Sphinx, according to the imaginative admirers of the Wissahickon. Of the many curious and famous rocks found along the ten-mile length of the Wissahickon drive none is more prominent than the Sphinx-like projection near the mouth of the creek, near the spot where it empties into the Schuylkill.

Although this is not one of the most prominent points along the creek—being just below Ridge avenue where it crosses the Wissahickon, from which glimpses of it can be obtained during the time of summer leafage and a distinct view for trolley passengers during the winter months—there are few Wissahickon rocks apparently so little known. While the rock does not exactly resemble any one of the mythical creatures of the Egyptians, it has been appropriately named the Sphinx rock, and its elevated position keeps



The Sphinx on the Wissahickon.

It is prominent view from many sections of the hilly slopes further up the creek.

THE TACTFUL GIRL.

Because of What She Is, She Is Welcome Everywhere.

The tactful girl is welcomed everywhere. She is usually successful in the home, in society and business, besides being an appreciated comforter in times of trouble, and one who can enter heartily into another's happiness.

To be tactful one must be utterly free from self-consciousness and try to think only of the requirements of others. A ready listener is always welcome in all grades of society, and the tactful girl will patiently listen to the woes and ills of other people without letting them see how uninteresting they are to her, or, in return, repeating her own troubles.

What good can it do any one to divulge a family secret or falling? A tactful girl will find no interest in this kind of conversation, says New York Weekly, and will introduce a more pleasant topic. She can always keep a quiet tongue in her head when necessary, and will hesitate to spread unkind gossip.

When in company of the opposite sex, a girl will show her tactfulness by the interest which she takes in the likes and dislikes of her companion. The person who seems to delight in repeating mean and unkind gossip is not likely to become a favorite with any one; but a welcome will always be found for those who know how to take an interest in others' concerns, and to keep their own troubles to themselves, thereby always exercising tact.

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

OUR SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Cobb and Richardson made a bold and game fight, but they must admit that the Board of Education could not do otherwise. It is now claimed on the defense that an appeal will be taken to a higher court or to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The law establishing or creating the Board of Education and its duties is well defined. The court will say, if such an appeal is taken, that the Board of Education shall be the judge of the facts from which there is no appeal. If the contention of the defense is that the anonymous letter was not proved, no court of law or of equity can review the findings of the Board under the law that created the Board. If a court of law or of equity should say that it requires all of the members of the Board of Education to be present when a teacher or an officer of the schools is tried, would it not be an easy matter for one member to absent himself and thus prevent the removal of a teacher or a school officer that has violated the school law? It would be against public policy and in fact the Board of Education would be powerless to restrain any teacher or officer under it. Up to the time Mr. Cardozo was charged with having written the anonymous letter no officer in the public school had any idea of removing him. He stood well with the school officials; even Superintendent Montgomery, against whom it is alleged he made charges in the letter, had the highest respect for him and made no recommendation to the Board of Education against him. The Bee has never seen the necessity of supervising principals anyway. It has always maintained that principals of buildings had better knowledge of the teaching ability of the teachers than they had. They are useless luxuries in all schools and expensive sinecures. Our schools have always succeeded without them. Many of these supervising principals have been tyrannical and domineering over teachers. The Bee has in mind a supervising principal going over the head of a former member of the Board of Education and had a teacher appointed. Some of them seemed to have forgotten the extent of their authority. The Bee hopes that the Board of Education will recommend to the next Congress the abolition of offices of supervising principals and the word assistants that is applied to the colored schools. Colored teachers do the same work as the white teachers and should receive the same pay. There is no reason that colored teachers who do similar work as white teachers should receive less

money. There should be no discrimination in servants employed by the government. All government employees who do the same work should receive the same pay regardless of their color.

THE COLORED ATTORNEY.

One would suppose that the colored attorney in the District of Columbia had some get-up about him when his civil rights are being denied him. It is a fact, however, that he remains silent when he should protest and resent an insult. Many of them do not regard the rights of one another and neither do they regard legal ethics. There is no use to talk to them about organizing because they regard such a proposition an insult. The recent action of Ex-Justice Hewlett and his manly fight against race discrimination is only a sample of how other colored lawyers act when one of their number attempts to do something. The Bee is in possession of facts in which one colored lawyer could not render his client the service he desired, so he recommended the client to another, but admonished his client not to pay the lawyer he had recommended a fee until he succeeded in doing what he had failed and couldn't do. In many instances the ethics of the white members of the bar are quite different. The white member of the bar will say if the colored lawyer cannot succeed, "come to me and I will see what I can do."

Efforts have been made in and around the courthouse to put a stop to "copping," but to a great extent it goes on just the same, to the chagrin and disgust of the court. The colored lawyer will sit and see his own rights slip from him without protest. He will stand behind locked doors and criticize his more successful brother and play the part of a sycophant when he gets a case. Many of them will not try a case without having white members of the bar associated with them. Not even a case that many students could successfully handle. In the recent lunch room episode, what do we see? We see one manly colored attorney battling for the rights of his fellow man and others standing off criticizing him. We also see other colored lawyers patronizing the lunch room whose proprietress says that she will not allow them a seat in the room set aside for members of the bar. How can the people they claim to serve have any confidence in them or respect for them? Is this humiliating action on the part of men who practice the law never going to stop? Is this generation of colored men going to retrograde? If the colored attorney sets a humiliating and cowardly example, what is to be expected from the people they claim to represent? There are a few colored men at the local bar who deserve credit for expressing their manhood. The court has on more than one occasion condemned, criticized and expressed certain colored members of the bar who have a way of creeping in the court's private room tattling on other colored members of the bar. The court has no respect for these sycophants and indeed no one else can have any respect or consideration for such men. Every effort has been made to organize the colored attorney but without success. They always frame some kind of excuse. They can not be admitted to the white bar association, although they are amenable to the rules, laws and regulations governing that association. Many of the colored lawyers sleep at their posts and what the end will be is a question of conjecture.

WOES OF DRUNKENNESS

It must be admitted that Attorney James A. Cobb made a good speech in the Cardozo trial.

Give us a new Normal School principal, Mr. Chancellor.

Colored ladies are given a separate washroom at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Will Secretary Cortelyou investigate the discrimination in the Bureau?

Mrs. Terrell did not like the changes in the High School.

Send your subscription to The Bee.

Senator Foraker has vindicated the colored soliers.

Foraker and Woodruff for 1908. This is a winning ticket.

If the Democrats should nominate Fred Grant, and the Republicans Roosevelt, the colored voter would say to himself that if he remained on the burning ship at sea the result would be death, and if he dived overboard the result would be the same. Well, what?

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

If Mrs. Dr. Gray will settle the question with Mrs. Terrell with ro-ounce gloves.

What kind of medal will Dr. Corrothers accept.

How long was Attorney James A. Cobb preparing his Cardozo speech. Did he have the pompadour cut especially for the occasion.

Why did the distinguished member of the bar assume the pose of Lord Chesterfield.

When will the appeal in the Cardozo case be taken.

Would it not be a better investment to purchase land in Takoma Park.

If the offices of supervising principals will be abolished.

If Mrs. Dr. Gray will have Mrs. A. M. Curtis as her second.

If the citizens of this city don't indorse the action of the Board of Education.

When will Dr. C. C. Stewart build his new hospital.

If the cages in the police court will be removed.

What colored editors will receive from the Jamestown Exposition "appropriation."

How many colored voters will vote for Mayor Dunne of Chicago, Ill.

If the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be investigated.

How many teachers will be appointed this year.

Mr. Roscoe Simmons of New York was in the city last week.

ABSURD SIDE OF NEGRO.

From the Colored World.

It is quite funny and yet sad to see the negro working and toiling, puffing and blowing trying to impress upon the whites that there is no difference between men, that God made all equal, if he, the Negro, were given equal rights, permitted into the white people's society, etc., how nice and happy everybody would be. It is so sad to think that the Negro does not know the Caucasian whom he is trying to impress is not aware of all this. It is his purpose to remain both deaf, dumb and blind to the petitions, prayers and complaints of the Negro. He could not be made to see any of these things with the strongest magnifying field glasses there are. I will tell you a little secret; stop howling, adopting resolutions and petitioning, just get busy with your brain and money, make no more complaints and you will soon hear your white friend and brother inquiring what has come over the Negro, they are not as funny as they used to be.

PRODUCE AND ADVANCE.

From the Negro Journal.

Editor Chase of The Bee thoroughly understands what is necessary for true "manhood rights" when he says "that a race which does not producing, creates nothing for the advancement of civilization, but does all the consuming cannot expect to receive all the rights accorded the race that has and controls everything of value."

These rights will come only in proportion as we make ourselves felt in the financial and industrial world.

REV. W. P. THIRKIELD.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., president of Howard University, will preach in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Baltimore, Md., the Rev. F. S. Williams pastor, Sunday morning, March 17. The following Monday Dr. Thirkield will address the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Baltimore, and will visit the Colored High and Training School.

SIGNOR VELOSKO.

From the Pilot.

If there is one thing above another in American life upon which the colored race has placed the indelible stamp of its personality, it is that of music. Whether in the plaintive mourn of the fettered slave, the tender refrain of the humble Christian or the rollicking strain of the plantation laborer, the Negro has in this country as never man spoke before.

Inasmuch as music is the key to the aesthetic life of a nation, and inasmuch as Negroes are the source of all American music, the individuals of that race through whom this music finds the highest expression, lay peculiar claim to the respect and gratitude of the American people.

No one has given more heavenly expression to the music which is a part of the Negro's existence than have Madame Marie Selika and her husband, Signor Velosko, who, in their tours at home and abroad a generation ago evoked the homage of the civilized world.

But there is an end to all glory, however great. The wonderful Signor Ve-

losko, who but yesterday enchanted nations with his magnificent voice, is no more. In his stead there is a decrepit and paralyzed Signor Velosko, pleading for admission to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, there to spend his few remaining days.

On Thursday evening, March 21, there will be held at Musical Fund Hall a benefit concert for this purpose. Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, of New York, assisted by some of the best talent of the race, will make this an occasion of unusual interest.

It should be regarded by every person as a duty, no less than a pleasure, to turn out on this occasion and thus show his appreciation of the great service Signor Velosko has rendered the race in placing it on a pinnacle of musical excellence.

OUR WOMEN.

From the Negro Criterion.

The colored people of Richmond and Virginia should feel proud of their women. When we say women, we have reference to those of their sex who in church or in school, in the business marts or even in the humble seclusion of the home circle, are doing something for the betterment of humanity and the general uplift of the race.

Possibly in no state in the Union can our people boast of having a woman at the head of so large an institution of learning as Virginia Theological Seminary and College; and Mrs. Hayes, the widow of the lamented President Gregory W. Hayes is filling the position held by her late husband with ability.

Where is there a Negro man in all the country, who fills the position as bank president and general secretary of a great fraternal organization with any more of ability than does Mrs. Maggell Walker, of the St. Luke organization.

GONE FROM LABOR TO REWARD.

From the True Reformer.

Mrs. Adeline Hicks, an aged and honorable woman, the mother of Ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham, departed this life on Monday, the 25th of February, 1907, after an illness of more than twelve months duration.

Mrs. Hicks was a long and patient sufferer but she was a devoted Christian and so strengthened by faith in the promises of a kind Saviour and her unflinching belief in the Christian religion she was able to bear with sainted courage her many afflictions. She was dearly loved by her family circle and a host of friends. Most prominent among them all, her son, Henry P. Cheatham, showed his love and devoted affections for his mother.

Even while she was in the bloom of health he was attentive and kind to her and when old age and affliction claimed her, he took her to his home, where she was tenderly nursed and cared for. Plummer Cheatham, Jr., also showed much affection and devotion to his grandmother, when she became confined to her room he left school at Shaw University and came to her bedside to nurse and do all in his power to comfort her, where he remained until the angel of death took her away.

IN THE NORTH.

From the Guardian.

One of the colored clerks in the Boston Postoffice has been arrested on the charge of striking a white clerk. The colored clerk claims that he was insulted. The white clerk has a bad reputation for tantalizing and insulting other clerks for which he has been trounced by white clerks again and again. Just as soon as a colored clerk resents this man's insults with his fists he finds himself arrested. We await the outcome with confidence, however.

LORE THAT HAS MAGIC.

Colored Young Men and Women Grand-ly Transformed in School at Cheyney.

FIRST OF KIND TO THRIVE.

The Record, Phila., Pa.

Cheyney, Pa., Feb. 16.—To meet an imperative demand for changed educational ideals in the mental, physical and industrial development of colored young men and women, so that they shall be able to help lift their race, the managers of the Institute for Colored Youth purchased and remodeled the old colonial mansion property, in the midst of 117 acres here, about 20 miles from the site of the Friends' original ancient institution in Philadelphia. That was only a little more than three years ago, yet wonders have in that time been wrought in behalf of some of the most promising young people in the American colored race.

After remodeling the grand old colonial mansion so as to adapt it to the purposes of offices of administration, in October, 1903, the cornerstone of Humphrey's Hall, a large fireproof building, with industrial laboratories and recitation rooms, was laid in the presence of many well-known educators. In the spring of 1904 the cornerstone of Emle Hall, the girls' dormitory, was laid. This new plant, with its equipment, represents a large cost, all of which has been paid. In October, 1904, the reorganized Institute for Colored Youth was opened. The number of students had increased each year, until now there is a waiting

list large enough to fill the dormitory accommodations again.

Upon the urgent request of Booker T. Washington a summer school for teachers engaged in the actual work of teaching was inaugurated.

Among other things advocating a summer school here, Dr. Washington said: "For some time I have been of the opinion that you would help the race very much by opening a summer school here. You have several very emphatic advantages in the way of providing for a summer school for our people."

The dormitory quarters of the institute were inadequate to accommodate the large number of teachers who applied for admission. Over 200 were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to equip themselves more thoroughly for their work. The summer session was continued during July, 1906.

They Must Teach Just Right.

The present aim of the reorganized work here is to give a course of instruction, both academic and industrial, that will prepare the young people for teachers of the various industrial subjects.

The courses are so arranged as to permit a large portion of the time to be given to the actual work belonging to the different subjects. For example, a girl pursuing the domestic science course who intends to become a cooking teacher has the full share of the laboratory work, classroom instruction and a year's experience in the school kitchen, where she makes out daily menus, assists in preparing and cooking the food for the school dining-room and works in the pantry and puts into practice her classroom knowledge of serving, caring for and waiting on the pupils' and teachers' tables.

It is intended that she shall not only know cooking theoretically, but that she shall know thoroughly how to prepare, cook and serve food. The school has already developed a daily menu for the year which received the commendation of hotel managers, stewardesses of boarding schools and other authorities. This daily menu is commended especially for its variety, wholesomeness, economy and scientific arrangement.

The Institute for Colored Youth, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1837, is one of the oldest efforts for the education of the colored race, and it was undoubtedly the first to combine academic and industrial work in the training of the colored child. The founding of the school upon such a basis is another evidence of the foresight of the members of the Society of Friends in regard to education. So strong has the conviction become in this country that industrial education should share with academic training in the development of our youth, President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress, 1906, gives considerable space to the subject.

Founder's Design Realized.

The design of Richard Humphreys, the founder of the institute, was stated thus in his will in February, 1839: "I give and bequeath unto my friends the sum of \$10,000, having for its object the benevolent design of instructing the descendants of the African race in school learning and the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers."

The institute today is devoting all of its efforts to accomplish this design. Like other truly wise and benevolent educational ideas, it has run the course of development beginning with simple farm work, then leaning to suit the prejudices and misconceptions of the times toward purely academic work, then annexing the industrial, and finally standing on the firm foundation suggested by its founder of a proper combination of them both.

For over half a century the work of the Institute for Colored Youth had been an influential factor in the educational history of the colored race in the Middle Atlantic States. In 1851 buildings were erected on Lombard street, in Philadelphia, where the school was conducted until 1866. From 1866 to 1902—a period of 36 years—the work was carried on in a building on Bainbridge street west of Ninth, in Philadelphia.

Some of Its Early Workers.

During that period the institute had more than a local reputation. It was the first school in the country established and sustained by private benevolence to give a secondary training to the colored faculty, and, as a result, the first one able to furnish to the public schools established after the civil war for the colored race their first colored teachers. The excellent training received there along literary lines permitted many of its graduates to enter the professional schools that opened their doors to colored students after the war. The graduates of the institute at the close of the war took the lead in the race's development from a Government clerkship to the diplomatic service of the United States, from missionary work among the freedmen to the principal teacherships in the best colored public schools of the country, and later in the profession of medicine, dentistry and law.

Thus it has come to pass that the institution now so advantageously quartered here shelters and cultivates colored young men and women till their high character, their capacity for extended achievement can be read in their handsome faces as readily even as in their diversity of work well done.

The home life of this school is one of

its strongest elements for character building. The scholar receives here all the benefits of a properly regulated and conducted Christian home, and that individual attention which is impossible in the large school.

Nicely prepared essays and speeches will not avail in this institution; the developing influence consists of the teacher's ability to actually perform, after the most approved and economic methods, the every-day activities of the housewife and the husbandman.

The school at present is in need of a larger fund to cover the running expenses, larger dormitory accommodations and an increased endowment. Booker T. Washington says: "I have followed the work being done in the school for teachers at Cheyney, Pa., from the beginning, and I testify to the fact that, in my opinion, every dollar that is given will be wisely and helpfully expended. Hugh M. Browne, the principal of this institute, is one of the strongest and most useful educators of our race."

ALMOST A PANIC.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1907.

An incipient riot, which was on the verge of creating pandemonium among several thousand persons, who crowded into Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sixth street below Pine, today, to attend the funeral services over the body of Stephen E. Presco, the city's only colored foreman, was checked by the timely arrival of Director McKenty, of the Department of Public Safety.

The place was in an uproar, and the throng of mourners was about to stampede when the cool-headed Director reached the church and restored order. A number of men had their clothing torn in the melee, but otherwise there was no damage done.

Presco, the colored foreman of Eagine Company No. 11, South and Alder streets, died several days ago as a result of injuries received last Wednesday by the collapse of a fire-escape at a fire at 823-825 Filbert street. He was well known throughout the city, for he enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only colored fireman in the city's department.

A large detail of policemen from the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets station house were detailed to the church to handle the crowds. Long before noon, the time set for the services, the church was surrounded by a crowd clamoring for admittance. The second floor of the building and is reached by two flights of stairs.

One side of the auditorium was reserved for the members of Presco's fire company and the other firemen of the city. The other side was reserved for the members of O. V. Catto Lodge, I. B. P. O. Elks. The seats in the center of the church were set aside for the members of the dead fireman's family.

Every seat was taken except those for the family, and only one of the staircases was kept open. A large crowd of men and women stood on the steps waiting for a chance to get in. Suddenly a man darted out from the crowd and went up the steps. A policeman met him half-way.

Just what happened then is uncertain. The crowd saw the policeman make a motion toward the man and the next instant the policeman and the man went tumbling down the steps.

The struggling pair was lost beneath the feet of the crowd below. Men and women made a break to get up the stairs and the cries and shouts brought policemen on the run from all parts of the church.

Women screamed and men fought and kicked, and for a few moments it looked as if there was going to be a free-for-all fight with the policemen in the minority and getting the worst of it. Just then Director McKenty appeared, and his arrival had an electrifying effect on the crowd.

"What's going on here?" asked the Director in his own placid way.

Almost immediately everyone stood still. McKenty ordered the policemen to release the men they had grabbed and told them to go back to the places to which they had been assigned about the church. Then he explained to the crowd that there were no seats left, and that he was sorry but no more persons could be admitted.

That ended the disturbance, and the services began almost immediately.

The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. R. W. Fickland. The pallbearers were John McCabe and William Robertson, of Engine Company No. 11; Daniel DeBussy and Samuel King, of Catto Lodge, and George Rushmore and William Roberts of the Fire Insurance Patrol. Interment was made in Eden Cemetery.

From early yesterday afternoon until before the funeral the body of Presco rested in state at his home, at 1728 Christian street, where hundreds of persons passed in and out.

Presco leaves a mother, three sisters and a small daughter, all of whom were dependent upon him. He had not lived with his wife for some time. The fire house has been draped with crepe and the picture of the company draped.

The State of Indiana will in the future take charge of the grounds in which is situated the grave of Nancy Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal order. The management will not accept any subscribers with collectors. Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye Street, N. W.

Dr. S. M. Pierre, who is improving from recent illness, spent some days with his sister, Mrs. Thomas Quarles, at her home in New York City. The trip was beneficial.

Mrs. Carroll, the wife of Rev. T. O. Carroll, now stationed at Frederick, Md., was here last week visiting. Mrs. Carroll is looking well.

Mr. W. C. Brown and wife have returned to Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Thomas Mullen, the father of Misses Hettie and Lottie Mullen, is sick at his home with la grippe.

Among the visitors to the city this week was Rev. F. E. Pree, of Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. A. Shaw and wife took a trip to New York City.

Mrs. Mary W. Mason, of Baltimore, was here to attend the funeral of Mrs. George Gwynn, which took place last week.

Mrs. C. Canty Smith, of this city, but formerly of Charlotte, N. C., has gone to Florida, hoping to be improved in health.

Miss M. V. Warrick has returned to Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. F. Lofton, of this city, made a visit to Philadelphia as the guest of Miss A. L. Duncan.

Mr. James Hale Porter paid a visit to Alton and spent the time looking after exhibits for Jamestown.

Remember the Met. A. M. E. Zion Church, D street between Second and Third streets southwest; Singing School Sunday, March 17, 4 p.m. Special features: "The Temple Quartette." Other talent. Seats free. All welcome.

The theme of President Thirkield's address last Sunday was "A Study in Christian Sociology," suggested by a recent visit to the Tuskegee Conference and Kowaliga Institute. There was special music by the choir. Service is from 10 to 11:30 a.m.

The Memorial Chapel of Howard University was crowded last Sunday afternoon with visitors from this city, the occasion being a "Vespers Service," to which invitations to the public through the several churches had been extended. The service embraced special musical numbers under the direction of Miss Ade Vere Childers, assisted by Miss Edna Lewis, accompanist. The following order of service was observed:

Processional hymn 610, Ward; Sentences, "Call to Worship," read by the president of the University, after which the creed was recited, and prayer by the minister; "Send Out the Light," composed; "O rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn-Cornel; responsive Scripture reading: "Hark, Hark, My Soul!" Shelly; "God that Madest Earth and Heaven," Stainer; "O Come All Ye Faithful," Novello; "Tarry With Me, O My Father," Stainer; "He Watching over Me," Mendelssohn; solo, "He Was Despaired" (from the Messiah, Handel); "Only is God, the Lord," Mendelssohn; Sanctus (from St. Cecilia Mass), composed; "Recessional Hymn 38," Hopkins.

All the numbers were very acceptably and impressively rendered by the Howard University vested choir comprising probably forty mixed voices. A silver offering was raised, to be devoted to the expenses incident to music and vestments, as announced upon a neat program of the exercises which was distributed to the visitors at the beginning of the service, and judging from the tinkling sounds of the silver falling in the ushers' baskets, a snug sum must have been realized.

Miss Anna Smith, formerly of this city and well known in church and social circles, who removed permanently to New York, is reported to be dangerously ill in that city.

Friends of Gertrude Snowden of the Douglas Relief Association are very apprehensive as to his physical condition. It is said that the young man is gradually improving.

The Honorable George Frazier, the millionaire philanthropist of Philadelphia, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare of South Dakota, communed at St. Luke's P. E. Church last Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service.

Prof. Wm. T. McKinney of West Virginia addressed the Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish last Wednesday evening.

The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's parish is making extensive preparations for the Grand Easter Bazaar, beginning Easter Monday, April 1, in the parish hall. When all arrangements shall have been matured, due notice will be given through the columns of The Bee. This entertainment will embrace the sale of useful and fancy articles at moderate prices, and will continue ten evenings.

In addition to the sale referred to, musical and other entertainments will be given continuing about one hour, without extra charge. A number of articles will be voted for embracing handsome dinner sets, chafing-dishes, pillow-shams, solitaire diamond rings, etc. The net proceeds of this bazaar will be devoted as far as possible to the elimination of the bonded debt of the parish. Season tickets will be fixed at twenty-five cents and single admissions ten cents. The friends and well-wishers of St. Luke's Church will be welcome and treated handsomely by a bevy of young ladies who have kindly and most generously volunteered their assistance.

Mr. Wm. H. Haynes of 11th street, has entirely recovered from the accident received by falling from the bicycle a few days ago.

Mrs. John H. Paynter of 1205 W street, N. W., is now convalescent from a severe attack of malaria.

President Aaron Russell of the B. M. E. Zion Church, and assistant document clerk of the House of Representatives, has recovered from a severe attack of sickness and has resumed his duties at the Capitol.

Unfortunate indeed were those who failed to attend the musical entertainment given under the auspices of the trustees of the Berean Baptist Church, Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the church.

The affair was not as liberally patronized as it should have been considering the fact that two of our most favored and talented soloists took part, Miss Lottie Wallace, contralto, and Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, baritone. The Howard University Cornet Band of twenty-one pieces also contributed several numbers. About one hundred and fifty persons composed the audience, and though not as large as it should have been it was well pleased, judging by the enthusiasm and applause displayed. It could not have been generally known that Miss Wallace and Dr. Wormley would appear in concert together, for such an event is bound to attract the attention and receive the enthusiastic support of a large number of our musical lovers in this city. These soloists are highly considered, and admired for their musical talent, and justly so.

The Masonic Building Association has thus far succeeded in paying over seven thousand dollars upon the new hall in 19th street, N. W., a very creditable showing. The entire debt, amounting to over nine thousand dollars, is expected to be cancelled by August next.

Miss May Saunders has been promoted in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A very worthy promotion indeed.

Song Service Berean Baptist Church, Eleventh and V streets northwest, Sunday, March 17, 1907, 7:30 p.m.—Organ solo, Mr. John Lemos; invocation; song, congregation; paper, Mrs. D. F. Rivers; anthem, choir; violin solo (a) Ave Maria, Schubert; (b) Traumerie, Schumann; (c) Humoresque, Dvorak, Mr. Felix F. Weir; solo, selected, Mr. Stanton Wormley; anthem, choir; solo, selected, Madame Kelly Armstead; violin solo, Souvenir de Haydn, Leonard, Mr. Felix F. Weir; song, congregation, accompanist at the piano, Miss Mary L. Europe. Rev. D. F. Rivers, pastor. Mr. David Warner, Church Clerk. Silver offering at the door.

THE NEGRO EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

The executive committee of colored men designated by the Commissioners of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition to prepare the negro exhibit, is rapidly winding up the preliminary work in connection with that enterprise. A

force of clerks, stenographers and special agents are kept busy in Room 229 of the Treasury building, taking care of the correspondence, directing the movements of the field agents, and arranging for the larger exhibits, for which contracts are being signed daily. The reports coming in from the field, covering the entire country, are said to be very satisfactory, and the managers claim that the indications point to an exhibit that will faithfully reflect the progress and achievements of the colored race in America from the landing of the first boatload of African slaves to the present day. One of the most striking exhibits will be a series of model groups, with appropriate scenic accessories, illustrating in chronological order the various stages of this racial history. The work on this artistic creation is in the hands of Miss Meta Vaux Warrick, a young colored sculptress of Philadelphia, who is a graduate of the Drexel School of Fine Arts, and has had special training in the art institutes of Paris, France.

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, chairman of the executive committee, has just returned from the Southern field, and he states that the educational exhibit from the several colored schools of the South, notably Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk, Livingston, Normal and many others, will make elaborate displays of their work.

In a few days, the committee expects to transfer the scene of its operations to Norfolk, where the actual work of installing the exhibits in the \$40,000 Negro Building, now nearing completion.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

The members and friends of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church are putting forth every effort to entertain the Conference which will be at their church in May. Every club of the church has some kind of method of raising the means to care for the Conference. The Wilberforce Club, Mrs. Mary Shaw, president, who is known by all the members of the church as the money-getter, has not made known her plans as yet. The Mizpah Club, Miss S. J. Janifer, president, the next in line of club work, is still having its usual meeting and is making some progress. The Ladies' Relief Club, Miss Grace Addison, president, is giving entertainments every week and is going to make an excellent showing when it makes its final report. This club is much smaller than any and has always made a god report. The Men's Club is going to carpe the church. This is a remarkable thing for the men to do in Galbraith, for they have always rendered their assistance with the female clubs and worked very pleasantly in that way; but they have decided since Dr. S. L. Corrothers has been there to work for themselves and have undertaken the heaviest part of the debt.

The Sunday school has decided to make the church a handsome present. Dr. S. L. Corrothers has increased his congregation in such a manner that there is scarcely any service that he does not have a large attendance. More pride is taken by the members of the church in coming out Sunday mornings than usual, and it is at the morning services, which Dr. Corrothers is at his best, that the congregation seems to appreciate him.

You who know Galbraith Church best can observe the remarkable change in the church since Dr. S. L. Corrothers has been there.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers gave notice last Sunday that he would preach a series of sermons beginning March 17, 1907.

Miss M. Liggins is detained home on account of her father being sick and confined to his room.

Prof. W. C. Payne, of Meinel Industrial School, has been to Jamestown, Virginia, for several weeks, making the preparations for his school to have a showing at the exhibit.

Harper's Weekly.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, Sixth street between L and M streets, this city, is now closing his fifth year at the above-named church, whose administration has been remarkable.

All things considered, he has accomplished more in five years than his predecessors have in the last twenty.

Galbraith is today among the best-known churches at the Nation's Capital. A large and representative congregation is to be found there at all services.

Every department of the church is thoroughly organized and is working to make this coming session of the Conference the most successful in the history of the church.

ATTORNEY COBB.

The address of Attorney Cobb in the Cardozo case before the Board of Education last Friday evening, March 8, was eloquent and pointed. He made a strong fight for his client, and although he lost he should be complimented. Attorney Cobb has lost, and he has served his client as well as anyone could. He cannot win, and the advice of The Bee is that he is in a lost cause.

EASTER GREETING.

We are in receipt of the National Baptist Concert Quarterly Easter Greeting by Mrs. Lulu J. Landers. The order of exercises is well planned, and if properly rendered will be both in-

teresting and instructive. The musical and literary parts are in harmony with the Easter Anniversary. We congratulate Mrs. Landers.

MRS. ANNA MURRAY.

There is a monster petition being circulated asking for the appointment of Mrs. Anna Murray on the Board of Education.

DR. ATWOOD IMPROVING.

Dr. Atwood, a member of the Board of Education and had a very serious and painful operation performed last week, is slowly improving.

PHILADELPHIAN WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP IN FIELD OF FIFTY.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1907.—The Rhodes scholarship of the State of Pennsylvania has this year been awarded to a colored man. He is Alain Le Roy Locke, 712 South Twelfth street, this city, a senior at Harvard University.

In the provisions of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes it is stated that color or religion shall make no difference in the selection of the candidate, and Locke was chosen on his merits. There were five who passed the examinations which were held at Lafayette College on the 17th and 18th of January, and of these Locke was deemed the best fitted to receive the award.

The scholarship provides for a three-years' course at Oxford University, its value being \$1,500 a year.

Locke will be the first colored man to receive one of the American Rhodes scholarships.

The new Rhodes scholar is twenty-one years old. He was born in this city and was educated here. He entered Harvard University in the fall of 1904. From Harvard he will be graduated next June, after having completed the regular four years' course in but three years.

The qualifying examinations were taken by some fifty candidates. To be eligible for the examinations the candidates are required to have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their sophomore year at a recognized degree-granting university or college.

The examinations are a severe test, the candidate's knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Greek and Latin being learned. Five of the candidates passed the last examination.

From these five it was for the selection committee to decide who should receive the scholarship. The candidates appeared before the committee, and their personal qualifications were inquired into. Character and manliness are as important as scholarship, and a preference is given to those who are popular with their fellow-students and have taken an active part in athletic sports.

It was the decision of the committee that Mr. Locke was the best fitted to receive the scholarship.

MR. COOPER OUT.

Mr. Edward E. Cooper, formerly of the Colored American, has been furnished indefinitely from the Census Office. Mr. Cooper resigned a permanent position under the District Government to accept a temporary place in the Census Office. Now he has been separated from that department.

A THOUSAND CHILDREN WANTED.

One thousand children-to be secured in ninety days.

True Reformers have arranged three Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, 1907, Bethlehem Baptist Church, opposite Douglass Hall, Anacostia, D. C., Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, March 17, will be a scene of a union meeting of all the Fountains and Rose Buds of Anacostia. Sermon by Rev. Joseph Matthews. Short addresses by other representatives.

Sunday night of the same date at 7:30 will be another great meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Sixth street between H and I streets northeast, under the supervision of Mrs. V. H. Winslow and M. E. Washington. All the Fountains of Section No. 3 will be present. At the same hour another sermon will be preached at Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church on Twenty-fifth street between H and I streets northwest, by Rev. Theo. Williams, Phillip Gaines and Mrs. Agnes Morris Conn. All True Reformers are expected to wear their regalia. A cordial welcome is given to the many friends to visit these meetings. A number of short, spicy speeches will be made by Chief Griffin and others. More than two hundred members have been made in the District in the past thirty days.

MR. PITTMAN ABROAD.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, the successful competitor of the Jamestown Negro Exposition Building, appears in the London (England) Sketch of February 20. This journal is over sixty years old, and has an international reputation. The article in the London Sketch speaks very highly of Mr. Pittman and a history of his career and his ability as an architect. The Editor pays a well-deserved compliment to this young man, and highly commends him for making the drawings for the Jamestown Negro Exposition Building, which passed the in-

spection of the Government.

Mr. Pittman stated to a representative of The Bee a few days ago that great progress is being made in the erection of the Exposition building. It will be one of the best structures upon the Exposition grounds, remarked Mr. Pittman.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

A GOOD CHANGE.

The Bee, as well as the people, will endorse the new method of examining Normal School graduates. The Colored Normal School has been a bone of contention for a number of years, and Dr. Chancellor is to be congratulated for suggesting to the Board of Education a change in the examination methods of the Normal School. The appointment of another head of the Normal School, colored, would also meet the approval of the people. For years the parents of children have complained against the Colored Normal School, and, strange to say, the pupils could never understand why many of them would leave the High School at the head of their classes and when they left the Normal School they were at the end. About four years ago, or probably longer than that, Dr. George H. Richardson, then a member of the Board of Education, introduced a resolution in the Board meeting, which was adopted, allowing certain High School graduates who had made a certain percentage to enter the Normal School. While reforms are going on it is hoped that it will go in the direction of the Colored Normal School.

TRUE REFORMERS.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 15, 1907. \$1,229,485.75 in Death Claims.

One million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents. This money has gone to relieve widows, orphans and distressed members of our brotherhood. In the same time there has been paid over \$2,000,000 in sick benefits. Please call your members' attention when you give them the password to the great good that is being done. The Order is spreading, and there are over three hundred and twenty-five new clubs in convention waiting to be organized. If you have any friends anywhere in the country that you would like to have literature and information sent to, inform the chief of your division or write to the Grand Worthy Master, Rev. W. L. Taylor, and they will take pleasure in giving the necessary information. Urge your members

who are unbenefted to pay up their back dues and become square with the books. It would be well to have a committee on delinquent members to look up those who have dropped out and find the reason why. We must protect our members from outside influences, and the only way we can do that it is have them know the good we are doing.

BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain is the leading Negro Bank in the country. Urge your members to make a deposit in the bank, if they can sent but 1.00 at a time. Mr. Hill, the cashier, has in hand a large number of small banks for the members to use at their homes. He has sent quite a number to the chiefs of the different divisions, to be distributed among the members.

The plan is this: Each member makes a deposit of \$1.00 and gets a bank. They take this bank home and at every convenient opportunity put all the spare money in it they can. By this means they will get in the habit of saving.

When they get the bank full they can take it to the chief of the division or send it to the cashier of the bank, and he will open it and count the contents. It gives one a business standing to have a bank account. Talk this up to your members.

CLASSES.

Urge your members who are not already members of the Class Department to join one or more of the classes and thereby secure to their family better protection at death. Now Brother Worthy Master, read, read this letter over carefully and get it down in your mind and in your heart and talk it to your members. Encourage your members to come out and attend their meetings, see if you cannot arrange with other fountains to have a public meeting in interest of the public in your work; co-operate with the Chief and Deputy in every possible way; get every member to read The Reformer, which they can get for \$1.00 a year.

TO THE BEE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Bee's collector will call in person upon the subscribers, and it is requested that everyone have his money in readiness when he calls. It is inconvenient for the collector to call a second time. The management takes this opportunity of informing you to be prepared when he calls. Out-of-town subscribers will receive no more papers after this issue, until they remit. This is the final notice, and if they do not receive a paper next week they will certainly know the cause.

Respectfully,
The Management.

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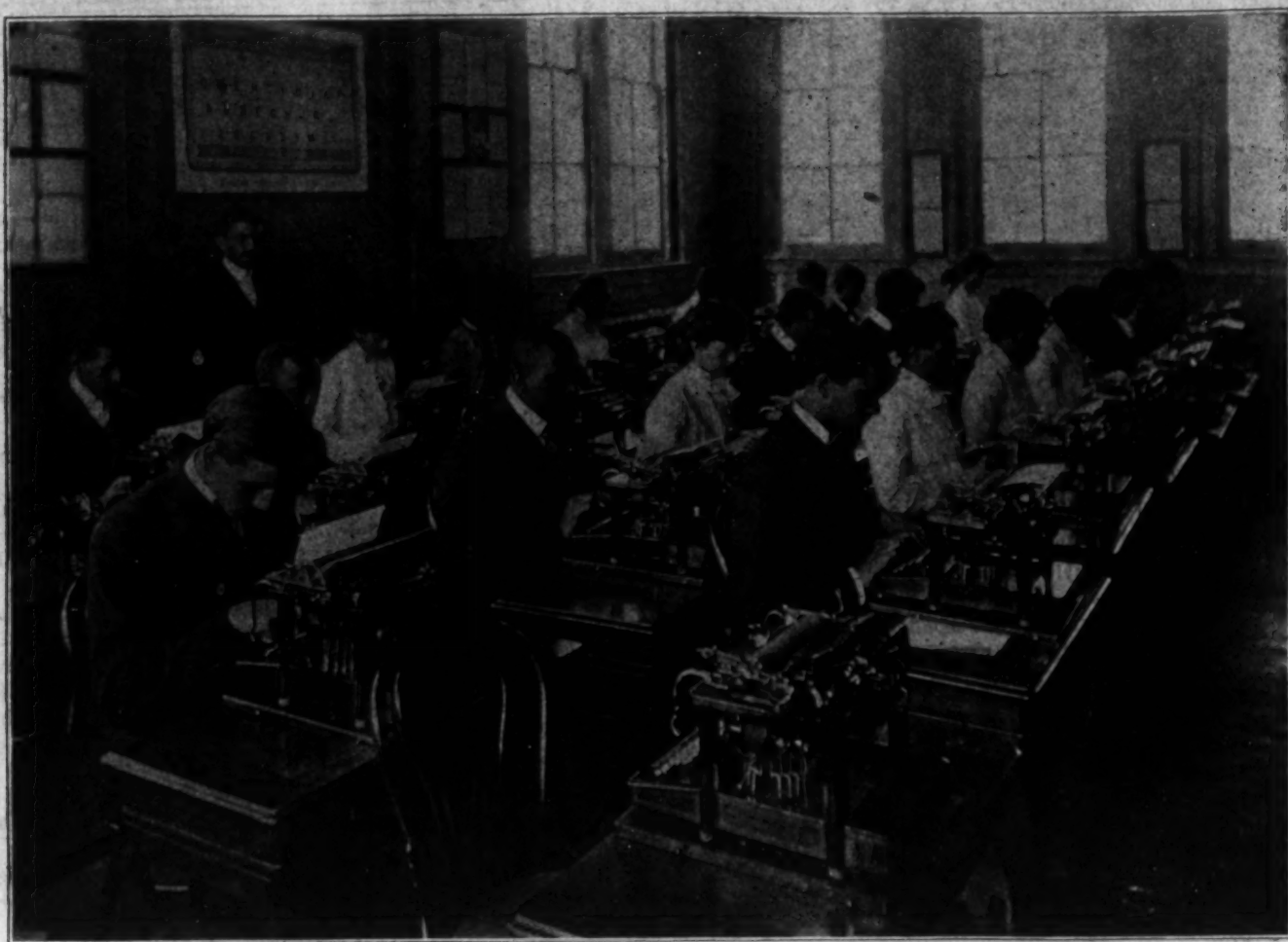
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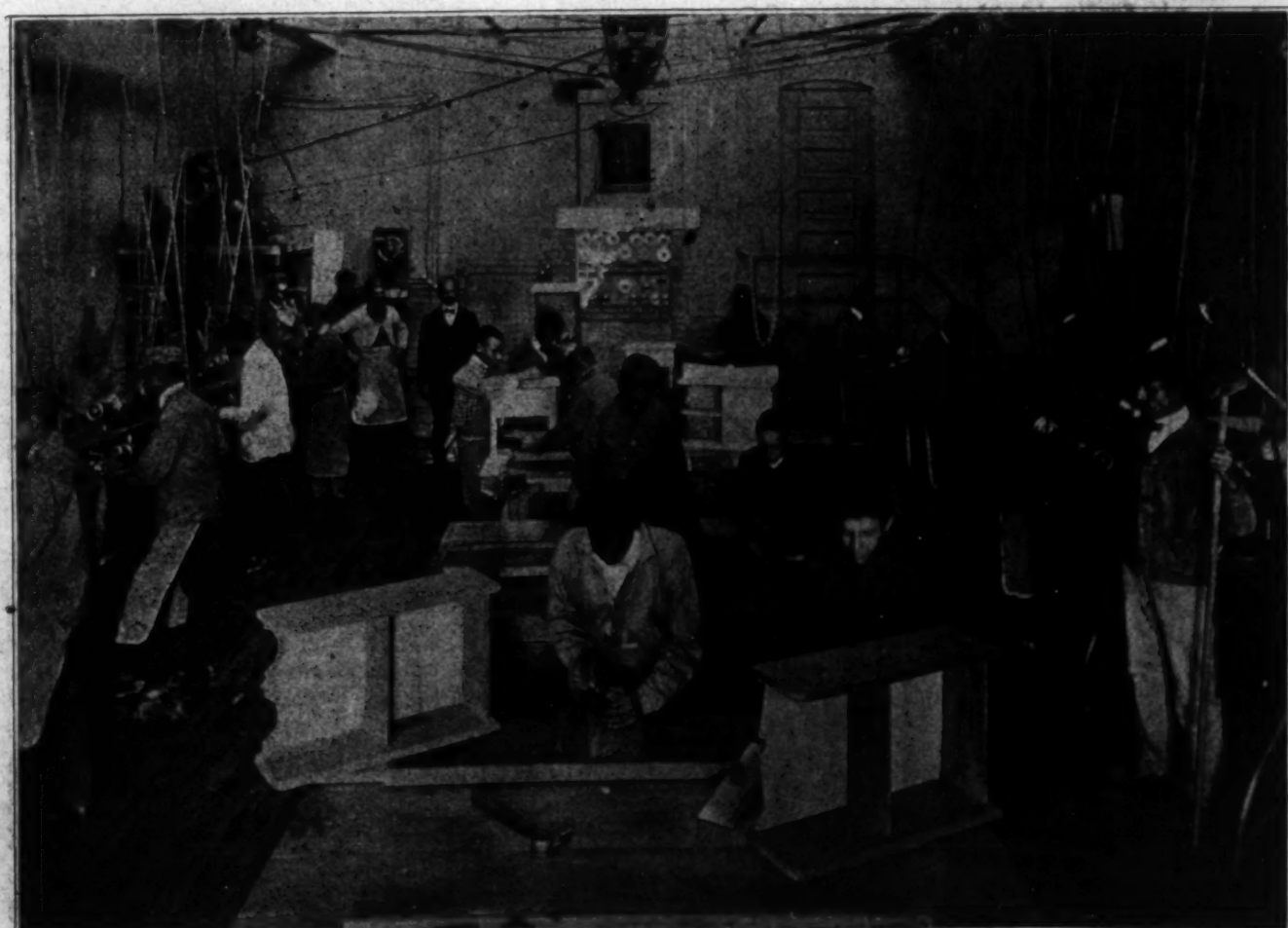
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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at \$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 for 6 months.

EARNEST, HUSTLING CANVASSERS WANTED

Regular Agents of The Age are permitted to participate in this contest. This offer applies to new subscribers only as renewals cannot be counted in awarding the prizes. Further information furnished on request. Address,

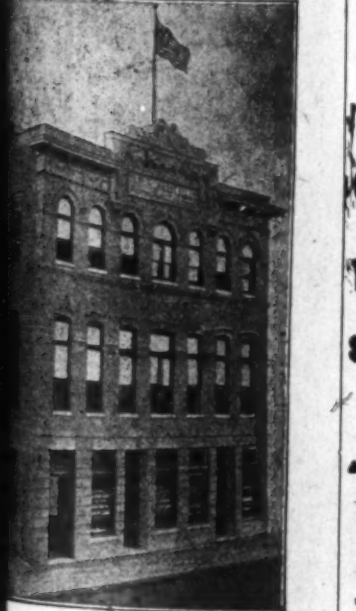
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WHERE WOMEN RULE

CONSERVATIVE AND EXCLUSIVE WELSH VILLAGE.

Town of Langwm Remarkable for its Self-Effacing Male Population—Girls Kept Within Bounds Until Recently.

London.—The county of Pembroke in Wales is perhaps able to find as much food for the antiquary as any two others in Great Britain. It is a land of ruined palaces and castles, ancient churches and still more ancient history. Its towns of any size are few and far between and for this reason its nooks and corners are but little visited by the quickly passing tourist, while the townspeople themselves seem neither to know much nor care about the hundred and one interests in the hamlets and villages about them.
A marked case in point is the little village of Langwm.
Little Langwm is now parietically the only self-contained community in the county able to point to a direct descent from their lusty ancestors across the North sea.
So conservative and exclusive are this little village's traditions that it was not till quite recently that its daughters were allowed to go forth into what must have been to them a very foreign domestic service or marry beyond its bounds, while their tongue to this day is far less intelligible to their neighbors than it must have been in late Norman days when the Flemish language only differed in the dialect from that in fairly general use in England.
But it is in their domestic affairs that the dwellers in Langwm differ so widely from their neighbors. Here woman rules the roost in a fashion that would commend itself to many of her English sisters. A recent writer had it that none but the gentler sex sat in the village council and that the misdeeds of husbands were swiftly dealt with by a selected bevy of Langwm beauty in painful but thorough fashion.

This imputation was much resented at the time and the "beller would no doubt have been as carefully "attended to" had he put in an appearance in the village.
There is no question, however, that Langwm womanhood has an equal word in the conduct of this temperate and well-governed little colony, while its men folk are of the self-effacing order, talking and mending in the creek and rarely found upon the roads outside the village.
One has only to meet a group of its sturdy womenfolk hawking fish upon the rough roads of Haverfordwest, Tenby and Pembroke clad in short red and blue homespun skirts, thick worsted stockings and mighty "bob-nail" boots, with pea jacket and soft felt hat as a picturesque finish, to grasp the fact that mere man would have but a poor show in words or physical argument with one of them.
Woman rules here as much upon the water as upon land. Langwm's little fleet of boats is almost invariably manned—by two women and a man, with one of the former at the tiller. The intricate windings and currents of the upper Ebor, or a dirty day beyond it, are taken with equal skill and philosophy by these sturdy Amazons.

SELLS COW TO BUY CORK LEG.

New Yorker Obtains Needed Limb Through Novel Means.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—If there is more than one way to skin a cat, there is certainly more than one in which to acquire a cork leg. The usual way is to earn money and buy it. The way adopted by Julius Thorne, who lives on the outskirts of the town, is to let a cow raise herself and then raffle her off for a leg.

Thorne was hit by a railroad train about a year ago, and when the doctors cut off his left leg, a disease of the bone set in. The injured man was taken home where, while he lay on his back waiting for the bone to heal, he cast about for some means whereby he could procure a cork leg. This was absolutely necessary that he might work when well.

Being supplied with little in the way of the world's goods, Thorne was forced to use his ingenuity. From a neighbor he bought for a couple of dollars a sickly calf less than a month old. This he raised on skimmed milk provided by another neighbor who made his own butter, and in time the calf got strong enough to be turned out to pasture.
Grazing ground cost little and while the calf was growing and fattening Thorne made baskets that he might have enough cash to winter the animal. By fall he had earned enough to more than do this and a week ago he started a raffle. All his friends took tickets and when the drawing takes place Thorne will celebrate by wearing his new cork leg.

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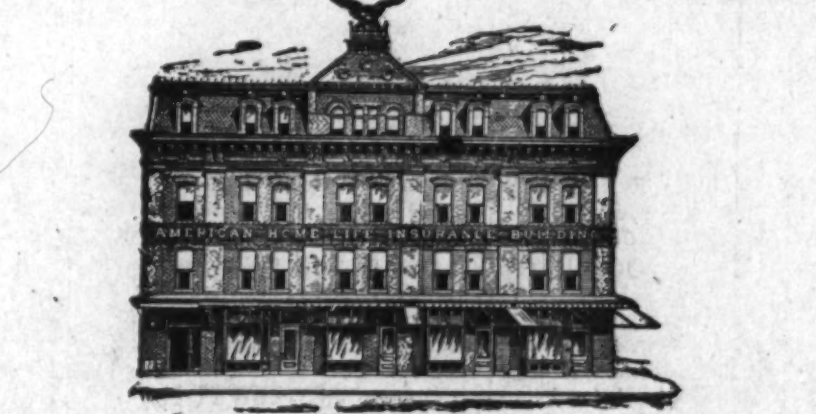


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